AUGUSTE COMTE.

THE POSITIVIST'S CORRESPONDENCE. THE FRENCH PHILOSOPHER GIVES HIS VIEWS TO JOHN STUART MILL ON THE DISTRACTIONS OF PUBLIC LIFE-HE CRITICISES HIS COTEMPO-RARIES AND RECOUNTS THE STORY OF RIS PER-SECUTIONS.

PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, March 31 .- At the first page which I cut open of a new book that came to me this week I read, not without alarm, the following:

read, not without alarm, the following:

From taste and for good reasons I live extremely isolated from the common world, even the intellectual world, knowing no other inflitual distraction than to follow the Italian opera assiduously during the musical season. For more than three years I have systematically augmented that isolation by abstituting scrupplously from the reading of all journals whatsoever, even monthlies or quarterlies, and I derive too much benefit from this system of mental hygiene to change it now, considering with what case it chables me to take, as a rule, more general views, and to maintain them, as well as to adopt more pure and impartial sentiments.

It is M. Auguste Comte who says this, in a letter to John Stuart Mill, dated 20th November, 1841; the first of a collection now published (Paris, Ernest Leroux), extending from 1841 to 1846; a profoundly interesting book, though likely to be much less popular than some of the newspapers which its lanted author would not read. His abstention, he adds, is not due to any indifference to the influence of his own labors; it is a régline which he believes necessary to the fullness of his philosophical life. Elsewhere he refers to the same subject; and his views are of a kind to give rise to reflection on the probable result of all this modern newspaper and magazine reading, albeit not for the first time. M. Comte is by no means the only thinker who has shrunk from the influence of the enormous mass of periodical literature which every day and week and month now bring forth. There is a remark of Emerson to the effect that if we should give to Shakespeare or Bacon the time we give to mere newspaper reading-but who dare suggest such a thing? It was only the other day I was discussing the other side of the subject-the writing and making of newspapers-with a man of singular abilities and accomplishments, who has himself been a journalist, and who still maintains a close connection with periodical literature. "I think journafism," he said, "a very good thing, provided you get out of it soon enough." He added that he thought it, even as a permanent profession, far preferable to the Law. Perhaps Burke's wellknown remark about the Law might be applied, though with some modifications, to journalism. So might a piece of advice which Mr. Emerson once gave to a young lawyer; " Read Plato; it will keep your mind open." The meaning of M. Comte's austerity is plain enough. A man who was creating a new philosophy could not afford to have his energies frittered away on every-day affairs. It is not journalism, nor the reading of journals, alone, against which he closes his mind. He will have nothing to do with any form of active life, save what is necessary for earning his livelihood, or for some special object, not too remote from his general studies, or, in case of need, serving as an intellectual alterative. M. Comte expresses to Mr. Mill the satisfaction with which he had heard of his resistance to the blind importunities of his friends to adopt a Par-Hameutary career. The same idea is dominant there; he feels that for Mr. Mill as for himself philosophical activity must be infinitely more fruitful by keeping aloof from the too unstable point of view of Parlia-mentary criticism," which tends directly to hinder the regular adoption of a general point of view, at a moment when general conceptions are precisely the most pressing social need." "Rational as your resolve is," continues M. Comte, " it is so contrary to the provailing habits, where everything urges a man to immediate action, that it implies an accuracy of sense and a courage on which I sincerely congratulate you; hoping, as I do, that human progress, to-day so independent of these copty nurmurs of the tribune, will derive from it a solid gdvantage."

Mr. Mill, as you know, took a different view then and afterward. We find M. Comte, in a subsequent latter, while thanking him for his frank explanation of his notions about Parliamentary life, asking in his polite French way, to be permitted not to be entirely of his opinion on that matter, and congratulating himself, in the interests of the great cause of humanity, that Mr. Mill's personal position imposes on him a less direct and more general activity. "Perhaps," adds M. Comte, with a not unpleasing confidence in the officacy of his own teach ing, "the perusal of my sixth volume will modify your opinions on that point, for in that volume I have shown how far philosophical action must to-day supersede political action, properly so called, throughout all Western Europe, now more or less openly struggling with the problem of social regeneration." Not that everybody is to abandon political or social effort for philosophical meditation. "I am far, certainly, from con-demning political activity in itself, but I believe that really superior minds should leave it henceforth to those of lesser powers (of which there will assuredly be no want for such purposes), and reserve themselves for that philosophical elaboration of which they alone are capable, and on which now depends the progress of final regeneration in the bet-ter part of the human race," Mr. Mill, occupied then as at a later day with social reforms, had declared the House of Commons to be the only place from which one could be sure of getting a hearing. Be that as it may, replies M. Comte, the advantage is outweighed, from an intellectual point of view, by the inevitable tendency of Parliamentary activity to dwarf by slow degrees those superior men who give themselves up to it; diverting them from the esprit d'ensemble, which alone can be decisive to-day, and employing their minds about varying details In respect to morals also, the character of freethinkers must undergo a deterioration from the involuntary concessions which this practical life compels them to make to that same old order of things which they are striving to make new.

Again, I may supply a commentary on M. Comte's doctrine from a recent remark on the present purpose of a man not unworthy to be named with Mr. Mill, as Mr. Mill was at Mr. Morley's age. His friend thought, as M. Comte thought in Mill's case, that Parliament for a man of his powers was a mintake, but for a slightly different reason; that all the great questions are now settled outside of Parlia-ment. I certainly do not translate these remarks of M. Comte, or repeat those of my English friends, because I suppose they will command the assent of an American majority or of a large minority. Perhaps they do not belong at all in a newspaper; but in a newspaper which has opened its columns so freely to subjects of something more than momentary interest, they may not seem out of place.

It is one of the advantages of published letters that they often contain freer judgments on men and things than writings originally meant for print. M. Comte's are no exception, though he indeed has written about himself and his enemies with as little reserve as possible in some of his Prefaces. His opinions must often be taken, however, as he himself points out, with large allowance, from his deliberate indifference to nearly all work but his own. His reading so tittle will serve, he says, as an excuse for his strange want of knowledge about what relates to the actual movement of cotemporary minds, even those most worthy of esteem. This is apropos of a rather savage judgment on Carlyle, who appeared to M. Comte devoid of all merit save a sort of blind philosophical courage, without any rational basis, and hence of little solidity. Consist is dismissed in a parenthesis as a spiritual sophist. In German literature (known to him as yet mainly through translations) Goethe is declared by M. Comte to be the one really creative asthetic genius; Schiller being only a clumsy imitator of the great Shakespeare rather than a true poet; and M. Comte professes he warmed up with Rousseau. Guizot is roundly denounced as an arrogant pedant full of vulgar ambition and greedy of power. Intellectually, as metaphysician and littérateur, he has no real scientific knowledge, and, what is worse, despises it. His best endowment consists in a sound and ready historical learning, though M. Comte had discovered in him an intrinsic cerebral force which deserved better culture. Morally, he is as profligate as his cannot endure his silly metaphysical sentimentality,

clever rival (Thiers, no doubt), and just as much disposed to regard the prevailing system of corruption not as a temporary necessity of our mental anarchy, but as the permanent foundation of normal order. Politically, he oscillates between a commonplace philosophical utopia and an anti-French dream of a new 1688. This tremendous diatribe is honestly prefaced with the admission that M. Comte has a personal grievance against M. Guizot.

I will give but one more of the extracts I had marked for quotation; this one is no wise polemic, but an illustration of the method of work and of rehaxation which this great thinker pursued. In the beginning of 1842, M. Comte, being then at work on the sixth volume of the Philosophic Positive, annonnees to Mr. Mill that to conclude the task he had set himself, it remained only to formulate the philosophical conclusions relating to his entire speculative system. This last piece of work required an interval of rest, in order to carry back his mind, lately too much occupied with social and other special inquiries, to the most general point of view of the positive philosophy. The needed rest could not be less than three months. In July, the work was finished, but the rest had been taken before the completion of it, and M. Comte set to work at once on something else; in search again of "cerebral diversion." The diversion consisted in mathematical examinations, studies, and writings of a sufficiently serious kind to be described by a man who considers geometry a rather low form of mental exercise, as "very in-tense." He himself perceives that such labors are a 'eurious kind of relaxation." They had, one regrets to hear-partly from too close confinementderanged his digestion and his sleep; still his end is completely attained; his brain works freely again; he is ready to resume " with delight" his usual meditations, and to begin the first volume of his political philosophy. Well may M. Comte remark, with something that approaches to complacency, that during all these giant labors he has never felt his head unequal to the task he required of it; his only feeble organ is his stomach; and it is to that he makes the concession on one occasion of not touching a pen for a mouth, save to write a letter.

This volume is much occupied with the historya disgraceful one but not to M. Comte-of his relations with the Ecole Polytechnique, and of the 'means by which he was deprived of what then constituted his chief means of subsistence—the lectures he gave in that school. The story is well known; some of the most painful details of it are now made public for the first time. Renders who care more for Mr. Mill than for M. Comte, as most English and American readers will, may find frequent passages filled with a reflected light from Mr. Mill's mind. They will find, also, that M. Comte is not wanting in hearty recognition of the merits of his friend's work, and Mr. Mill was then by no m ans in the fullness of his prime. His "Logie," which appeared in 1843, was his first important book, and M. Comte devotes several pages to a critical culogy of it which cannot but have gratified his young disciple; for disciple to a certain extent he was. The interest of the letters depends, I should add, on what M. Corate has to say, not at all on his way of saying it. His epistolary style is hardly less penderous than that of his nost chaborate treatises, sentences half a page long being not pressure.

YALE COLLEGE NOTES.

PERSONAL ITEMS-DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE-TOWN-SEND PRIZE ESSAY SUBJECTS-OPTIONAL STUDIES

THE NEW EDITORS-ATBLETIC INTERESTS New-Haven, April 9 .- The Spring term opened last Tauraday, after a short recess of one week and a number of students whom sickness or the decree of an inexorable faculty compelled to be absent for som time have rejemed their classes.

President Porter, just before the close of last term, left the city for Cincinnati, where he has been lecturing. In was one of the 24 who attended the supper given by
Judge Taft in honer of ex-President Grant. He will not
return to college for several days.

Francis A. Walker, Professor of Political Economy and
History of the Scientific School, will next week begin a

course of lectures at the Johns Hopkins University, Balti more. Prof. Walker will be absent about four week

Prof. O. C. Marsh, who has charge of the Peabody Mu saum, and whose efforts in the cause of selence are widely known in this country and abroad, has received from the London Geological Society a modal known as the Digsby medal. This was accompanied by a letter which spoke very appreciatingly of his recent discove-ries among fossils. Prof. March, is building a fine resi-dence on Prespect-st., in the subaros or the city.

Several of the Yale professors intend to visit Europ Prof. D. Cady Eaton of the Scientific School has alread gone. It is his intention to devote the greater part of assistant professor of Latin, will sail on the 14th inst. assistant professor of Latin, will said on the 14th find, and will be gone about a year. The Rev. George E. Day, professor of Hebrew, will sail with his family on the 28th. Prof. Timoday Dwight, also of the Y-le Seminary, will go probably at the same time. Arthur T. Hedley, villedictorian of the Class of 76, and son of the late Prof. James Hadley, will sail on the 29th of May. Mr. Hadley has been pursuing a post-graduate course this year, and he now goes to Europe to take a further course of study, which will extend over a period of two years and a limit. After this he will doubtless return and take a position on the facility here.

The fellowing subjects for the Townsend Prize Essays and De Ferest Oration have been announced; (1) " He ligious Toleration as a Development;" (2) "The Ethies ligious Toleration as a Development;" (2) "The Ethies of the New Testament Compared with the Ethies of Heathen Religion;" (3) "Beeals and Science;" (4) "Erasmus;" (5) "Turgot;" (6) "The Priggions;" (7) "Latayette's Career in France." All members of the Sentor Class may write for these prizes. From all the senter that the best five will be selected for the De Forest speaking, which will take place on the Friday before Commencement. The successful criter will receive a prize of \$100; each of the essayists \$12. There is generally considerable competition for those prizes.

Under the new arrangement the two unper classes continue to enloy a larger list of elective studies. Aside from

time to enjoy a large list of elective studies. Aside from their three regular studies under the President, Prof. Summer, and Prof. Wheeler, the seniors may choose from sammer, and Frof. Wheeler, the seniors may choose from international law, linaminates (a new feature, under Prof. Whitney). Greek, English literature, Gernau, geology, and molecular physics. The inniers have four regular studies and one from this list-tain, Greek, French, Angio-Saxon, physiology, and viviacetion. Leaf term two-thirds of the class chose French, but they are now pretty well divided among the whole list.

The new editors of the college publications begin their duties at the opening of the Spring term instead of at the beginning of the college year, as one might naturall expect. It is a fact worth noticing that cut of the 13 expect. It is a fact worth noticing that cut of the 13 incoming scutor editors of the three publications, only three are "high stand men," while several of them, according to the marking books of the instructors, are quite low. And yet the mapers will not suffer. They will rather be fully equal to the best papers which the college has ever had. At any rate, the reputation of the men justifies this expectation.

During the recess the Glee Club gave a concert at

Poughkeepsle, where they always meet with an en sinstic reception. Though the audience was not large as they have had there, the concert was successful large as they have had there, the concert was successful. After the performance the members of the ciub were entertained by Robert E. Taylor, a Yale graduate. Later the club screnaded Vassar College, but unfortunately comparatively lew of the girls had the benefit of the scremade, as it was also during their Spring recess. The Intercollegiate Athletic Association held its annual meeting in New-York last week. This brings to mind the fact that the Yale Athletic Association is an institution of the past. With so large a number of students, an active athletic organization ought to be kept at. The college ought not to be satisfied with locating, and base and foot balls, though it has achieved great success in them.

The University nine have been chosen. They are now boarding together. They are as follows: Catcher, Charles H. Morgan of the Junior Class, Cleveland, Oile: cher, Charles F. Carter of the Junior Class, Chicope Falls, Mass.; first base, William V. Downer of the Junio. Class, Chittenango, N. Y.; second base, George H. Clark of the Freshmen Ciass, Hartford, Coun.; third base, Walter I. Bigelow of the Senior Ciass, Grafton, Mass.; short stoy, Frank W. Wheaton of the Senior Ciass, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; right field, Fayette W. Brown of the Seloutiffe School, Yonkers, X. Y.; crafer field, William P. Williams of the Senior Chass, New-London, Conn.; left field, Lewis A. Platt of the Sophomore Class, Waterbury, Conn.; substitute, Joshua M. Sears of the Senior Chas, Boston, Mass. Mr. Morgan, who went home sick hast December, is an exceedingly line catcher, and his loss would have been a serious if not a fatal idow to the nine. But fortunately he has returned, and will doubtless play in all the match games. When he does not play his place will be supplied by Malcom Booth of the Scientific School, South Hingston, R. I. The nine, with Morgan behind the hit, is an exceedingly fine one. Carter's pitching is highly commended by all ball players. His balls are not only difficult to hit, but very hard to eaten. Of the other pinyers, Downer at first base and Wheaten at short stop are worthy of special mention. of the Freshmen Class, Hartford, Conn.; third base, Wal-

THE SOUTHERN PROBLEM.

VIEWS OF PACKARD'S FRIENDS.

BITTER RESENTMENT SHOWING ITSELF-FAITHFUL WORK NOT REWARDED-A MARKED PRELING IN NICHOLLS'S FAVOR AMONG OTHER REPUBLICANS. [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] NEW-OELEANS, April 7.—It is only when he crosses

the threshold of the Old St. Louis Hotel that a stranger gets an insight into the views and feelings of the Packard Republicans and the force of the argument on their side. Elsewhere in the city the current all sets with a placid strength in favor of Nicholls. The people who gather at the hotels appear to be all of one opinion as between the rival Governors; the newspapers are equally unanimous; and, unless one mingles with the negroes, one finds no element of the population that will as much as tolerate the notion that Packard is the rightful Governor, or can by any possibility obtain actual power by aid of the Federal army. But in the old hotel where Packard rules, with its labyrinth of gilded and stuceoed rooms, all dingy and tarnished, and redolent with the bad smells of many forms of dirt and dirty men, a different story greets the ear. It comes, too, with the force of passionate conviction, self-interest, and a sense of injustice and betrayal. Firmly impressed as the listener may be with the necessity of the Packard government giving way, and of the impossibility of installing it in the place of the de facto rule of the Nicholls party, the logic of the argument in favor of the legal right of Packard's claim is not easy to resist. "Find a flaw in my title and I will yield," says Packard to the Commissioners. In vain they tell him that they are not here to pass upon titles but to see who can govern Louisiana without Federal interference. I am the Governor by virtue of the laws

of Louisiana," he replies. "There is an insurrection against my authority, and I demand that the President shall aid me to quell it." He darkly intimates that his title is better than the President's, and that, if he is thrown overboard, he will pull Hayes down with him. His supporters, black and white, denounce the proposed abandonment of their cause by the President as an act of cruelty and treachery. Walking about the besieged Capitol to-day and talking with legislators, guards, State officials, and hangers-on, I gathered a variety of expressions of the prevalent opinion, from which I sort out a

"We put Hayes in the Presidency," said an ex-Congressman. "We worked as hard as men ever worked and endangered our lives every day to win victory for him, and now he proposes to turn us over to the mercy of our enemies. I understand it all; it is a part of the Stanley Matthews trade. When Matthews was down here he was positive that the State had gone for Packard and that his title was perfect. Now he sings a different tune. He has got all he wanted out of us, and we may go to the devil. Let them desert us if they want to. We can at least have our revenge. There are certain letters and dis patches that certain people in Washington would not like to see in print."

A tall mulatto member of the Legislature spoke in a less angry tone: "We colored people have served the Republican party faithfully and we can't believe that it is going to betray us to the Democrats. You don't realize what it is to be a Republican down here. I tell you we just have to walk through the vailey of death in every campaign. We won the victory again last Fall. Packard got more votes than Hayes. How can Hayes go back on us? It would be a great wrong and a great shame. We stood by him and he must stand by us. I won't believe he means to desert us. Grant wouldn't have done it. I wish to God we had old Grant in the White House."

A negro Senator, putting aside all questions of National policy or of the practicability of continued military interference, said: "President Hayes's business is to do right and let the consequences take eare of themselves. Let him recognize Packard, and then if the Democrats don't give him any army, let him appeal to the people. We're willing to ris the consequences, if he'll help us as long as he can," A white man from the Red River country holding a Castom-house office exclaimed: "My God, do you expect that I am going to recognize the men who have mardered my friends? Two murderers are among Nicholis's officers in my parish. The Presiand outraged us." " Haves is deceiving himself if he thinks he can throw us away like a sucked orange," remarked a State official. "There is no separating his title from Packard's. They must stand or fall together. The Electoral Commission is titled his coasin, but said he did it in self-stefense. Judge stand or fall together. The Electoral Commission decided that the Returning Board had judicial power canvass the votes for Presidential electors and State officers, and there is no getting around the fact that Packard had two thousand more votes than some of the electors. Hayes cannot afford to let us be sacrificed, but if he does he will have no party in the country. The Republicans of the North will not sustain bim. Packard gets bushels of letters from all over the North telling him to held the fort, and that the Republicans are for him. If the President expects Democratic support he is fooling himself. for he won't get a Democratic vote in Congress. The South will be solid against him and will stay solid natil it gets control of the Government."

I might fill columns with this sort of talk, running n line through all the gamut from calm argument and protest to heated, declamatory denunciation, but the above specimens will suffice to show how Packard's supporters feel. One noticeable change has taken place in their expressions in regard to the extent of Packard's authority since the Commission came: Three days ago I heard it admitted on all hands in the State House that Nicholls had full posession of the State, but now, when it seems important to impress the Commission with the idea that the defacto power is divided, it is claimed in positive terms that a large number of parishes expressly cognize Packard's government through their local officers. I am disposed to hold by the former statements, especially as they agree with a good deal of record evidence exhibited by Gov. Nichells.

I find every day fresh reasons for believing that there are many influential Republicans who desire Packard's overthrow. One of these gentlemen, who equested that his name should not be used because of proscription in the Republican party, but who would be recognized, if named, as one of the few carpet-baggers who commanded respect during a long Congressional service by his ability and integrity, said to-day: "There are but two courses open out of the difficulty here. One is to recognize Packard and uphold him with troops, and the other is to let him slide. No compromise or adjustment is now possible. I believe in Hayes's pacification polcy, and know that the only wise way of settling the trouble is to refrain from further military interference. If this is done, Packard's Legislature will fall to pieces in a day. With Packard out of the way, we can go to work in alliance with the real Conservatives and form a new Administration party that would be vigorous and respectable, and would lie clear across the color line. The last-ditch Demoerats would make a party by themselves, and Packard might organize a considerable negro following for himself; but the new party would control the State. Packard had only one idea in politics -to mass the negro vote. He has rained the old Republican party here."

Just now the Commissioners, faithful to their instructions in Secretary Evarts's letter, are laboring to secure a compromise Legislature on the old Wheeler plan, but their success is very problematical. Packard feels that he is only safe when standing on his Returning Board title, and Nicholls has no reason for conceding anything when he feels certain of keeping all he has by simply preserving an attitude of firmness. He has besides an additional reason for not submitting his government to the lettery of chances of a mixed and uncertain body. filled with the bitterness of party strife. The proposed new Senate would have 33 members at the start, of whom 17 would be Democrats and 16 Republicans. The Democrats would fill the three contested seats, and thus have 20 members. The new House would have 104 members, of whom 60 would

cans would fill 13 contested seats, leaving three unfilled, which they claim are vacant, and they would thus have 73 members. On joint ballot they would have a majority of 25. There would be a dead-lock between the houses on matters of legislation, such as validating the acts of either of the rival Legislatures, but if the question of the Governorship were submitted to a joint meeting, Packard would win. Evidently this scheme will not work. The only alternative now seems to be to withdraw the troops and let the muddle clear itself, taking Nicholls's assurance that he will not attack the Packard State House and will use all his great

power to prevent bloodshed. Twelve of the Republican members of the House are now in Nicholls's Legislature and are said to be Nicholls men. If they should stand by him he could control a new body made up, as is proposed, of undisputed members; but there would be a risk that Nicholle is not disposed to take. The Senatorial question is complicating the situation a good deal, and already there are under the surface the smoldering fires of a fierce conflict between the Liberal Conservatives and the Bourbon element known as E. V. S. the Last-Ditchers.

HUNTING A MURDERER.

DETECTIVE FERRIS'S SUCCESS. CAPTURE OF A MULATTO WHO RHLED HIS COUSIN IN MARYLAND.

Superintendent Walling received last Tuesday a dispatch from John C. Moller, State Attorney at Frederick, Md., asking him to look for and arrest a mulatto named Edward A. Costly, who had robbed and murdered his cousin, Solomon Costly of Liberty, Md., and had fled to this city. The case was put into the hands of Detective Ferris of the Central Office, the following description of the merderer having been obtained:

description of the murderer having been obtained:
Edward A. Coshy, alias Dorsey, about 20 years of age,
about 5 feet 9 inches in hight, light copper complexion,
hair dark, short, and curly, weight about 150 pounds,
having rather a sharp nose, a very thin, downy mutache, and a dimple on the chin. When takeing stands
ered and squares his shoulders; be has a mid-looking
eye; he talks like a Vanikoe; is very smart and shrewd;
had on when last seen a bit ck overcont, a black worstes
coat and vest, and new, marrow-striped brousers of a bine
cast, with welf down the leg seam and spring bottom.

With this interpolation the detective becam his search With this information the detective began his search

over the city for the fugitive murderer. He learned that Costly had been heard to speak of some friends who lived in Thirty-third-st. near Seventh-ave. The detective went to this place and ascertained that the friends of the man sought for had moved to No. 119 West Twentyfourth-st. Ferris then put a decoy letter into Station E, addressed to Costly. The letter-carrier reported to the detective that the people at the house had said that such a man had been there. Ferris watched the house and yesterday morning saw a mulatto answering the description of the murderer pass by, stackening his page as if waiting for a signal from within. There was no sign made and the man went into a neighboring salcon, where he ordered his breakfast. The detective followed, and tapping him on the shoulder, said: "Downs, I want you for stealing a horse and wagon in Paterson." The mulatto turned and said: I guess you've made a mistake, Sir; my name is Robinson. Why, I've worked up-town for Mr. Pinkerson as concli-man for five years." The detective then remarked, as he draw a pair of iron wristless from his pocket, "Yes, Costly, I guess I am mistaken." The man suddenly let fall his knife and fork upon his plate, shook like an leaf, and muttered, "I thought it would b o; just as I expected." He was taken to the Central Office and lectrod up. Afterward he admitsed his guilt, and told the following story of the tragedy to Sergt. name was Edward Dorsey, although he was known as Costly, and he has lived many years in Massachusetts. On Nov. 25, 1876, he went to Maryland to visit his friends and relatives. He lived with his cousin, Solomon Coatly, in Frederick. About a month ago his cousin charged him with being too intimate with his wife. This the prisoner denied, but quarrels between them became frequent. On April 2 his cousin sold some land, for which he reseived a considerable sum of money. On the following day Dorsey borrowed a gun from a neighbor named Jenkins, to use in bunting. He took it to his cousin's house, cleaned it, provided bimself with powder and shot, and on April 4 started out to look for game. While he was shooting he met his cousin. The old topic was fo newed and a quarrel ensued; blows were struck, and Dersey believing, he says, that his cousin was about to take his life, shot him in the back. The wounded man fell and died in a few minutes. The first thought of the murderer then was flight, but he had no money. He remembered the payment that had been made two days before to his cousin, and he rifled the dead man's pockets. He found \$25, and with it he made his way to this city, avoiding public places and frequented thoroughfares and coming by a circuitous route

The story does not agree with the statements previously made concerning the murder, and there is nothing except the narrative of the prisoner to show that the deed was committed in self-defense. The Chief of Police Murray remanded him to await the arrival of the Mary

AN EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY,

CYRUS G. CLARK'S STORY OF FINDING BONDS IN THE SNOW.

Cyrus G. Clark, charged with attempting to negotiate a found the East River National Park on 21 Central Pacific Emilrond bands of \$1.0.0 each was placed on trial before Judge Sutherland in the Court of General coslens vestershy. Clark is a curistone broker, and, in addition to the prosecution for his dealings in the forged ands, is under indictment for negotiations in stolen Jer sey City bends. He is also charged with other offenses, and it is alleged has some connection with or knowledge of the \$64,000 Union Trust fergery and the Wells & Frego Express robbery. The circumstances of the transaction for which he is now on trial are these: Clark went to the East River Bank in January last and represented that he was about to engage it manufacture of vulcanized wood, and wanted to raise ome money to push a patent for the precess which he held. He offered as collateral the 21 bonds and wanter

some money to push a patent for the process which as held. He offered as collateral the 21 bonds and wanted a loan of \$12,000 to start with, and also for insmediate use \$950 to pay a bill. The bank paid him \$950, and he was to be permitted to draw on the bonds to the amount of 90 per cent of their face value. Before he had drawn any money other than the \$950 the bogus character of the bonds was discovered, and Clark was found at the Grand Central Hotel seed arrested.

After several witnesses and restified in regard to the transaction, Clark took the stand in his own behalf. His story in substance was that he found the package of bends in the snow at the entrance of the Bennett Building, at Nassan and Ann-sis. He took one of the bonds to the office of the Central Pacific Raifroad Company, where it was pronounced genuine; and supposing the remaining bonds to be good, he offered them as collateral for the lean, after advertising for an owner for them. Clark was sharply questioned about a number of transactions of a doubtful character in which he was charged with being engaged. The handling of the stolen Jersey City bends he acknowledged, but said that he got them in good faith from another person, whom he named. Concerning the Union Trust forgry he said he knew nothing, and never saw Brown or Chadwick, who were accused of implication in that forgery. The evidence in the case was nearly all put in yesteviay, and the case will be closed on Monday. Assistant District-Attorney Rollins conducted the prosecution, and the prisoner was defended by John O. Mott.

THE TOTTENVILLE EXCISE CASE.

Wm. Mundy, counsel for Mrs. Caroline Peterson in the suit against Charles Walker, proprietor of the West End Hotel at Tottenville, Staten Island, appeared before Justice Garrett yesterday to answer to the charge of conspiracy preferred against him by the liquer-dealers of Westfield. After considerable discusion the further hearing of the case was postponed until next week. There is considerable doubt expressed as to whether the charges can be sustained, and it is thought probable that the case will not be called again. The Rev. Mr. Oplyke states his determination to go before the Grand Jury, which body will sit us xi month, and if possible obtain an indictment for perjury against the person who had him arrested. He states that the flapor-cealers were aware that a charge wantly not be condealers were aware that a charge would not be enter-tained against him in the town of Westfield, and this was their remon for going to an adjoining township and tracking the complaint. A number of liquor-dealers in Mr. Opdyke's town offered themselves as surety in any amount that might be required for his (Mr. Opdyke's) appearance.

"OLD S1" ON BLUE GLASS.—Old Si and one of his chaims net at James's Bank corner yesterday morning. "What is you bin dis mornin', Peter?" "Iss bin up dar at Murse Willium's house, partin' in some blue glass in de winders ob de flow'r-houservatif." "Blue class! What for they puttin' dat kine ob glass in dere, 'atid ob de or'nary glass ?" "I demno, sho,' out dere's some kine ob sience in bit, fer I head dat blue glass kyorca d'zease, fatteus hoigs, meks de crooked strate, an' de vegitibles and flow'rs ter grow tarce these ez fas' and fo' times as flue!" "Aw, go' way, nigger: wha' kine oh leker did Marse Willium gib you dis mornin' for da Job!" "Hit's de trufe, 'eordin' to Marse Willium. He say dat blue glass is got mo' relisin' pow'r dan all de ginwanner and soupediosfates in de country." "Well, now, you'se stewart in de cha'ch, an't yes!" "Yas, Sic." "Well, now, you jes git er blue glass sa'eser nex' Sunday, an' ace de 'feett ob bit when yer so ter raise de collectshun-ef dat succeed, I're gwine ter b'leed in de sience ob blue glass, but not befo'!"—[Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution. "OLD SI" ON BLUE GLASS .- Old Si and one be Republicans and 44 Democrats, and the RepubliLOCAL MISCELLANY.

TRYING THE BARCLAY-ST. GAMBLERS. HEARING ON THE COMPLAINT OF BICHARD M. JOR-DAN-HIS ACCOUNT OF THE MANNER IN WHICH HE LOST HIS MONRY.

Many gamblers assembled in the examina

tion-room of the Harlem Police Court yesterday morn ing to witness the struggles of their friends in trying to evade the clutches of the law. The defendants, William T. Gage, James M. Thomas, John Daly, and William R. Parsons, were all in attendance, looking anxious and hargard. The complainant, Richard M. Jordan, was present in person, but no one appeared from the District-Attorney to prosecute. John Graham sought to prove the complainant Jordan a confirmed and accomplished gambler, who was merely trying to blackmail the defendants out of \$18,600, the amount of money which he claimed to have lost at the Barclay-st. house. He also would prove, he said, that the money named in the complaint had been lost by betting upon the Presidential election. Mr. Graham also intimated that his ellents would be shown to be wronged and crueily persecuted men, although " if they were angelically white it would be impossible to prove their whereabouts so long ago as the days specified in complainant's affidavit." In the course of his cross-examination Mr. Graham laid great stress upon THE TRIBUNE articles concerning the gamblers and their friends, and tried to make it evident that they had been instigated by Mr. Jordan, fuling, however, to show more than that he had spoken on one or two occasions with a TRIBUNE reporter, and had furnished the true names of William T. Gase and William R. Parsons on the occasion of their giving aliases at the

Tombs Police Court.

The case opened with a long speech by Mr. Graham, who defined the duties of the justice, and read from Barbour's Criminal Law to show that the plaintiff was not entitled to counsel and that he was restricted in the matter of subpensing witnesses. A letter was placed in evidence from Mr. Jordan to his counsel, stating that the lesses he had sustained at No. 8 Barclay-st, amounted to \$18,660, and asking them to hasten the trial and pursue

lesses he had sustained at No. 8 Barclay-st, anounted to \$18,600, and asking them to hasten the trial and pursue the defendants to the full extent of the law. This letter, a copy of which had been sent to his office by Jordan's counsel, was preceded. Mr. Graham declared, by two others of a blackmaiting character, sent to the defendant Thomas, in order to give him an opportunity to pay the \$18,600, and thas to escape the present presention.

R. M. fordon was then called to the witness-stand, and in answer to questions by Justice Morgan testified as follows: On March 1s, 1276, I met William T. Gage and James Thomas at No. 8 Barclay-st., where Gage was noting as dealer and Thomas as "looker-out" in a game of favo. At this time I played from about 11 in the morning to between 7 and 8 p. m., and lost about \$000. On Aug. 28, 1876, I met the defendants Daly and Parsons at the came place, where during the day each in turn acted as dealer. I played during the same hours and lost \$450. During the past five years I have played quite frequently at this place, meeting the defendants there quite often. In the course of this time I have lost altogether not far from \$20,000. Some days I have won noney, amounting on one occasion to \$640, but the above sum will aggregate my total loss. I have played fare at other places. I have frequently resolved to abstain from further play, but my resolutions have been broken, partly by the influence of the game upon me and partly by a desire to reach my own. On the first occasion mentioned above Henry Colton was present in the capacity of "looker-out." I can mame no other persons who were present at either time, although a mumber were engaged in playing the game. The dates which I have given I remember from outside remaons; all the dates on which I have played, with my resolutions and the game and the partly by a desire to reach and the firm outside remaons; all the dates on which I have played, with my though a number were engaged in playing the game. The dates which I have given I remember from outside reasons; all the dates on which I have played, with my winning and losings, are down in a damy which I have at home. My present residence is No. 2,242 Second-ave; I am a matried man, 33 years old. I was not enticed to the gambling-house, but went there of my own free will

am a matried man, 30 years old. I was not enticed to the gambling-house, but went there of my own free will and departed as any pleasure.

Cross-examined by John Graham, Mr. Jordan testified that the room at No. 2.242 Second-ave, was taken by him merely that he might have a residence for the purposes of the present case. About a week ago be had a conversation with a Mr. Walsh at a sample room next door below the Holican House, in which he said that he understood the uptown gamblers miended to interiere in the case and prevent it from going on, and that they must keep off; but he made no threats against them. He had a conversation with Joseph Thomas of Jersey City at the Asior House, in which some mention of the case was made, but he said nothing about making the bistrict-Aitorney "show his hand" in the matter. Mr. Graham then asked a number of questions with intent to cast suspicion upon the complanant's character, trying to show that he was well known as being a cheating gambler, and as having lost a situation in the Post-Office in consequence. The witness swore that he had never, to his knowledge, been accused of cheating either at cards or dice, and that only ones, when Postmaster Jones had told him that Detective "Garry" Walling had nead of such a secusion, he had been dishelved from the Post-Office for a day or two, but was then taken back and given a higher position. He always enjoyed Postmaster Jones's fullest contidence. He knew that the letters on which Mr. Graham made strictures had been sent by his counsel to Thomas, and work the original of the latter in Mr. Graham hards. At the three of brinking the suit he supposed he would rather have had his own back again than to have compassed the punishment of Lee defendants for their punishment than for the money.

Mr. Jordan said he had read the letter signed "Dick Mr. Graham's hards.

aurs for defrauding him of it. Now he cared more for their punishment than for the money. Mr. Jordan said he had read the letter signed "Dick Marsh, Paladelphia," in The Thiness for the first time. Marsh, Padadeiphia," in Tun Tumersa for the first time, and knew nothing about the writer or letter prior to the schlication. He had made no statement which author-

and knew holling about the virtue and the publication. He load made no statement which authorized the articles in the public press.

Capt. Saunders of the Twenty-seventh Precinct was called to the stand, but as he could not give testimony of his own knowledge concerning the character of No. 8 Bareiny at, on either of the days named in the afflidavit, he was not allowed to state his knowledge of its character of the days. ter on other days.
The examination was then adjourned to Saturday,

EXCITEMENT OVER ROCK ISLAND.

A FALL OF 512 PER CENT, MOST OF WHICH WAS RECOVERED-HUGH RIDDLE TO SUCCEED JOHN P. TRACY AS PRESIDENT-THE STOCK IN THE

cassed away. The excitement yesterday morning was caused by the sudden decline in the price of the stock of he Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Ratiroad Company. the stock, which fell in a short time from 9112 to 86-a decline of 512 per cent. Shortly afer noon a communication was received by the President of the Stock Exchange, signed by David Dows s chairman of the executive committee of the road, and Francis H. Tows, secretary and treasurer, stating that the embarrassment of H. Kennedy & Co, in no way affects this road; that they have not directly or indiretly owed any money to this company since January ast; that they never have had any of the securities beonging to this company in any manner whatsoever. This ompany is, further, in no way involved in the affairs of John F. Tracy, and the stock as reported by last annual report as in the treasury, being 40,200 shares, remains atact, and has never been sold or disposed of, and there s no intention of so doing. You, with any gentleman you choose to associate with you, are invited to call and xamine the certificates."

A partial recovery in the price of the stock followed this announcement. Another communication to the President of the Exchange, signed by Mr. Tows as treasurer, stated that John F. Tracy had resigned his office of president of the company on account of illness The Board of Directors would hold a meeting on Monday, April 16, and would elect the present vice-president, Hugh Riddle of Chicago, to fill the vacancy. David Dows of this city, it was also stated, would probably be elected vice-president at the same time. Mr. Riddle was formerly Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Erle Rallway under the Fisk and Gould management.

The Stock Exchange named its President, Salem T. Rassell, and Abram B. Bayliss a committee to examine the certificates of the company, as suggested in the note of Messrs, Dows and Tows. Messrs, Russell and Bayliss reported to the Stock Exchange in the afternoon that they had made a personal examination of the certificates of stock represented in the last annual report of the company as being on hand, and they certified that the officers produced the 40,200 shares of stock, and that these were in all respects correct. The stock closed at

NO NEW BUILDING FOR THE PRODUCE EX-CHANGE.

A meeting of the Produce Exchange was held yesterday to consider the question of a new Exchange building. A resolution was passed ordering that, as the vote taken on March 27 relative to a new building rendered the vote ordered to be taken on April 18 unneces sary, further balloting be indefinitely postponed. The opposition to the new building came mostly from the grain dealers, who are well satisfied with the present grain dealers, who are well asiasfied with the present building, while the provision men are not. The latter occupy the lower floor, and it is said have threatened that unless the project were agreed to, they would insist on a new arrangement of the building, and force the grain nen to occupy the lower floor. The present fax-change is near the South Ferry, and is inconvenient for the produce merchants, who do business between Falton and Canal-sts., west of Broadway. Some of the opponents of the project took exception to the meeting, saying that they thought the subject had been settled at the last meeting, which voted against the new building, and they seemed to think it was an attempt on the part of the Board of Managers to force the project to a successful issue.

A PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ORGANIZED. Petroleum brokers have organized what is to e knowe as the New-York Petroleum Exchange. Several meetings have been held, and yesterday at a formal meeting of the new association the following officers were elected: President, William J. Ives; Vice-Presidents, H. C. Ohlen and A. W. Bostwick; Treasurer, Henry M. Curtis; Secretary, Samuel F. Strong; Directors, Emil chalk, H. C. Ohlen, A. W. Bostwick, Livingston Roe, Eugene Pitou, James Little, John Grieves, and Frederick Deusmore.

Densmore.

The books were opened for 50 shares at \$100 each, which have all been subscribed for. The transactions on

the Exchange will be confined to petroleum and its pro-ducts, mainly grade oils. The objects of the association as see forth in the constitution are to provide suitable principles in trade, to nequire and disseminate business information, and to adjust controversies and misunder-standings between its members. It will begin operations, practically, on May 1, at No. 39 Beaverst., where an en-tire floor has been rented running through to Pearl-st.

TRIBUTE TO DR. MUHLENBERG.

A MEMORIAL ADOPTED BY NEW-YORK CLERGYMEN. A meeting in remembrance of the late Rev. Dr. William A. Muhlenberg was held yesterday at the chapel of the Holy Communion in West Twentieth-st. Bishop Potter presided, and there were present also Bishop Smith, senior presiding bishop, and the Rev. Drs. Lawrence, Carter, Seymour, Osgood, Dyer, G r Buel, Eaton, Washburn, Tuttle, Houghton, Eigenbrodt, Peters, Wiides, and others. Brief remarks were made by Dr. Carter and Dr. Osgood. Bishop Smith alluded to the entire devotion and unselfishness of Dr. Muhlenberg. Bishop Potter remarked upon the quietness and brevity of the speeches. The memory of such a man as Dr. Muhlenberg was almost too high, delicate, and sacred a thing to be spoken of, even tenderly. In this case, while speech was silvern, silence was golden. The Rev. Dr. Washburn then offered the following memorial,

while speech was silvere, silence was golden. The Rev. Dr. Washburn then offered the following memorial, which was adopted by a rising vote:

It is the wish of the clergy of New-York, gathered in affectionate remembrance of our departed brother, William A. Mahleuberg, while they mourn with the whole Church the loss of a faithful aervant of Christ, to offer their heartfelt thanks to Almigatty God for the life which has been spent so nobly, through more than 80 years, in His work, and has now passed into His peace. As a pattor, a teacher, a poet, a preacher of the Gospel, he will be numbered among the most honored of our elder clergy; but as a leader in the cause of Christian charity his nane will always remain not only in our communion, but in the hearts and life of thousands. Each of the institutions he founded has been the source of abiding good. Many of our emiment clergy and some of our bishops who were students in St. Paul's College look back with lowing reverence to him as their early teacher. The Church of the Holy Communion was among the formost in proclaiming and working out the principles of Christ's kingdom—the free communion of all, rich and poor, in the household of faith. St. Lank's Hospital may be truly said to have led the way, in this land, to the union of charity for the poor and healing for the body with the ministry of Christian love for the soul. Last, noblest of all, the colony of St. Johnland, the crowning lebor of a life whose every step was a growth, has wrought out his purpose of a social and Christian institution which should meet the most varied wents of our Christian in stitution which should meet the most varied wents of our Christian in the proclaim of the body with the ministry of Christian love for the soul. Last, noblest of all, the colony of St. Johnland, the crowning lebor of a life whose every step was a growth, has wrought out his purpose of a social and Christian institution which should meet the most varied wents of our Christian in stitution of the body in the colony of t

WELCOME EXHIBIT OF PUBLIC HEALTH. BETTER THAN FOR MANY YEARS-STATISTICS GATHERED BY DR. G. A. PETERS.

In a report recently made to the Public Health Association, Dr. George A. Peters stated that the health of this city had not been as good for years as at present. There had been no epidemies and no widespread disease of any kind, with the exception, perhaps, of scarintina, which had been scariatina, which had been quite prevalent. This remarkably healthy condition of the city was in a large measure due to fine weather. During the first three months of the present year, the same authority states there have been 1,298 less deaths in this city than the average number of deaths for the same months during the past five years. From Jan. 1 to

April 1 there were 6,002 deaths, or 1,631 less than for the same period in 1876; 1,840 less than in 1875; 1,550 less than in 1874; 965 less than in 1875; 1,550 less than in 1874; 965 less than in 1875; 1,568 less than in 1872; "He did the flithbeen removed from our streets," said Dr. Peters, "we would be able to make even a better showing. The great accumulations of dirt that have been piled up all over the city have necessarily engendered disease."

After spenking at some length upon this subject, Dr. Peters said that there were special reasons for congranistion upon the good health of the city, from the fact that not for many years had cases of small-pox been a few. From Jan. 1 to April 1 there were only 5 deaths in this city from small-pox, while the average for the same months during the past five years has been 196. The number of deaths from small-pox during the first quarier of each of the past six years are as follows: number of deaths from small-pox during the first quarier of each of the past six years are as follows: 1872, 388; 1873, 68; 1874, 22; 1875, 372; 1876, 195; 1877, 5. Dr. Peters considered the small number as something unusual, as the disease has been prevalent in adjoining cities. In Jersey City alone there have been 91 fatal cases of small-pox in the past three mouths. The doctor accomated for the few cases by the system of gratuitous vaccination in force in this city. Since 1874 there have been over 200,000 persons gratuitously vaccinated. The number cach year attending to this duty, he was glad to say, was increasing.

ACQUITTAL OF DENNIS RYER ON THE CHARGE OF MURDER.

At the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer at North Hempstead yesterday morning, before proceeding to sum up for the defense in the case of Dennis Ryer, on trial for the hemicide of Patrick Taft, Judge Busteed, his counsel, made a motion to reopen the case for the admission of material testimony on behalf of his client, some of watch had been discovered since the adjournment of the court on the previous evening. Judge Barnard denied the motion, and Mr. Busteed went on with his address to the jury, during the delivery of which Ryer's wife and sister sat by him, much affected. The points of the argument and the analysis of the testimony were intended to show that Ryer could not have been and was not guilty of the kniling of Taft, but that the shooting was entirely accidental. Mr. Busteel occupied about 2½ hours. District Attorney bourning in summing up for the prosecution opposed the tide that the shooting was accidental or could have been as under the circumstances as disclosed in the testimony, and contended that guilt was proved by the fact that the occurrence was concealed or not disclosed by the pickener for several hours after it took pines. His address occupied over an hour. Judge Barnord's charge was brief, and merely covered the points of law governing the case. The jury retired at 2:15, and returned into court at 3:35 with a verdict of "Not guilty." The prisoner, as well as his wie and sister and his namediate friends, a number of whom were in court, were much affected at the result of the trial, which was generally expected by those who were present during its Ryer's wife and sister sat by him, much affected. The The feverish condition of Wall-st. has not erally expected by those who were present during its confinance. It was thought by some that there might be a compromise vecifit of usual singular in the fourth degree, and it is understood that the utspost expected degree, and it is understood that the unit of the third by the District-Attorney was a conviction for the third degree; but under the instructions of the count, it appears, the jury gave the regioner the benefit of a doubt as to his intentional guilt in any degree.

THE MYSTERY OF AN APPARENT ROBBERY. Robert Green, Treasurer of Boonton, N. J., reported on Wednesday that he shad been robbed the previous night of \$500 belonging to the town. Mrs. Green was awakened at midnight, and on going down stairs found her husband in the dining-room fast asleop. She spoke to him, but he made no effort to rise; she pushed him, and he finally raised his head and asked for his pockethook. This was found in the kitchen with the contents gone. After counting the money left, Mr. Green said: "I have been replaced on the town books and was counting the money. If have been engaged on the town books and was counting the money. That's all I know about it."

The Council begin an investigation, and it is said have found the ascounts short \$500, of which \$500 is alleged to have been stolen. The town is amply secured by Green's bondsman, and the affair tooks mysterious. The opinion is held that he was given chloroform, but how it was done cannot be understood. pushed him, and he finally raised his head and asked for

PROBABLE LOSS OF A BARK AND HER CREW.

The British bark Augustine, which left Georgetown, P. E. I., in December last loaded with a carge of oats, bound for Bristol, England, has not been eard from since she saited. She left Cariboo Cove, Straits of Canso, on December 16, and it is thought was Straits of Canso, on December 16, and it is thought was lost with all on board during one of the gales which prevailed the latter part of December on the Atlantic coast. The following persons composed the crew; Capt. Andrew H. Mactonaid, and Charles Griffin, Francis Medrew H. Mactonaid, and charles Griffin, Francis Medrey H. Mactonaid, and charles Griffin, Francis Medreson, Sweden; David James, Wales; Patrick Lee, St. Johns, N. F.; John Duer of Liverpoot; and Dealed A. MacDonaid, coassenger, and brooker to the captain. The Augustine was built at Cardigun Briege, and owned by A. A. MacDonaid & Bros. of Georgetown. She was of 450 tons register and on her first trip.

FERRY LEASES AT A ROUND SUM.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners yesterday onsidered the ferry leases. The leases of the White inll Street, Desbrosses Street, Forty-second Street, and Pavonia Ferries, will expire May 1. Controller Kelly said that, under the present system of leasing, bids were based on a percentage of the gross receipts. The Jersey City ferries had refused to pay on their receipts on the City ferries had refused to pay on their receipts on the other side of the river. It was difficult for the city to enforce the contracts. It might be better to sell the franchises for a fixed sum. Mayor Ely favored this plan. He said the city would continue to be cheated under the present form of contracts. It would be to the city's interest to take a round sum for the franchise. Commercially Tappan concurred in the Mayor's views. The Controller was requested to confer with the Corporation Counsel for his advice, and to submit the draft of proposals for new leases.

A CLERGYMAN'S FATAL MISTAKE.

The Rev. Gilbert B. Hayden, age 50, was killed in Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday night, on the track of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. He was coming from New-York on a local train, which was switched off on a siding at Singer's Sawing-Machine Foctory to let the express train pass. He got off the planform and stood in front of the express train and was in-stantly killed, being thrown a distance of 20 feet. Mr. Hayden was not over any parish, but was a stockhoolie of the Leggett Manufacturing Company of Elizabeth. His hast pastorate was at Phonix, N. Y. He had no fam-ily. His relatives live in Essex, Conn.

MALAPROPOS.—Mamma (who is anxious for her eldest boy to show off)—"Did ever any one set such a trescome boy! Now what did I rell you, Freedy, s. 4 the tenth planner!" Freedy (jumping at it)—"The plane o' the first-born."